(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No. 1,[illegible])

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1777.

TO THE PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

IT is our indiſpenſable duty, as *Chriſtians*, to render ſuch acts of worſhip and obedience to God, through Jeſus Chriſt, as he hath inſtituted in his holy Goſpel, as ſuitable to his excellency and our dependence upon him. Chriſtianity is nothing more than the doctrine of the mediation of Jeſus Chriſt, together with its appendant duties. As God is a ſpirit, to be worſhipped in ſpirit and in truth, and religion conſiſts not in external rites and ceremonies, but in an inward purity and integrity of heart; and the religion we profeſs, and the precepts of our bleſſed Lord and Saviour, tend to purify our hearts, to teach us to conquer our paſſions, and to make us better men, better neighbours, and better citizens, it is alſo our incumbent duty to cultivate, promote and encourage the knowledge and practice of our holy religion. To enforce men to the performance of their duty, the great Author of Nature has promiſed eternal happineſs as the reward for the practice of virtue, and denounced everlaſting torments on the impenitent ſinner: The immortality of the ſoul, and the hope of happineſs in a future ſtate, muſt yield the moſt pleaſing comfort to the mind of man, in this world of vanity and trouble: It adds to our pleaſures, and is the only ſolid ſupport under the unavoidable misfortunes of life. As little appearance of religion as there is in the world, yet its influence is felt in its affairs: no one can root out its principles, but, like nature, they will return again, and give checks to the commiſſion of wicked actions; the thoughts of a juſt God, and the terror of an after-reckoning, will ſometimes intrude themſelves, and make the moſt hardened and determined villain tremble, and deſiſt from his purpoſe. Even the worſt of men are under ſome reſtraints from the principles of religion, and the wiſeſt and beſt of men, in all ages of the world, have been thoſe who lived up to the religion of their country, if not oppoſite to the rules of morality. What ſyſtem of religion ſo effectually contributes to induce men to the practice of virtue and morality as the religion of Chriſt?—The wiſe and virtuous Cicero was of opinion, that Rome owed more of its grandeur to religion, than either to ſtrength or ſtratagem. Sacred hiſtory concurs with prophane to prove the effect which religion has upon kingdoms and ſtates; that without it they are but ſoapy bubbles, quickly diſſolved, or ropes of ſand, without any thing to cement or unite them. Religion is the ſtrongeſt cement of ſociety, and where there is no religion there is no confidence or truſt. A wicked people can neither be grateful to their God, nor faithful to their country: They cannot be grateful to their God, becauſe they live not under a ſenſe of his mercies; they cannot be faithful to their country, becauſe they diſengage Providence from taking its part. If the obſervation be juſt, that every ſin is a treaſon againſt the ſoul, then every wicked man is a traitor to his country. A good man will ever be found to be the beſt patriot, and the beſt ſubject; and it is indubitably true, that a bad man, whatever religion he may profeſs, can never be a good ſubject. I ſhall conclude theſe obſervations with a quotation from the celebrated Commentaries on the Laws of England. "The preſervation of *Chriſtianity*, as a *national religion*, is, abſtracted from its own intrinſic truth, of the utmoſt conſequence to the civil ſtate: Which a ſingle inſtance will ſufficiently demonſtrate. The belief of a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, the entertaining juſt ideas of the moral attributes of the Supreme Being, and a firm perſuaſion that he ſuperintends and will finally compenſate every action in human life (all which are clearly revealed in the doctrines, and forcibly inculcated by the precepts of our Saviour Chriſt) are the grand foundation of all judicial oaths; which call God to witneſs the truth of thoſe facts, which perhaps may be only known to him and the party atteſting: All moral evidence, therefore, all confidence in human veracity, muſt be weakened by irreligion, and overthrown by infidelity (a)." For, as the great Mr. Addiſon expreſſes himſelf, "I do not know how to truſt a man, who believes neither heaven nor hell, or, in other words, a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments."

As it is our intereſt and duty, then, to endeavour to learn a knowledge of our God and Saviour, in which ſtandeth our eternal life, it remains to be conſidered in what manner this knowledge can be beſt acquired; whether by leaving the miniſters of the goſpel to the precarious ſupport of voluntary contribution, or by eſtabliſhing, by a law, a decent and liberal proviſion for their ſupport and maintenance.

Few Chriſtians will deny the benefit, nay the neceſſity, of having ſpiritual guides and teachers, to lead us, as well by the example of their lives and converſation, as by their preaching and expounding the holy Scriptures, into the way of everlaſting happineſs. I will not ſuppoſe that any Chriſtian will deny the order and hierarchy of the church of God, under the Old and New Teſtament, ſuch as a regular ſucceſſion in the Chriſtian prieſthood, and conſequently the preaching of the Goſpel, and the adminiſtring the holy ſacraments.

Common obſervation proves, that to obtain a competent knowledge in any trade, art, ſcience, or profeſſion, ſtudy and practice are required: No man will aſk a queſtion of law of a phyſician, or truſt his health to the advice of a lawyer: The moſt ignorant would not aſk a ſmith to build him a houſe, or a carpenter to make him an ax. If learning increaſes knowledge, and ſtudy and contemplation yields wiſdom, then, in every buſineſs and profeſſion, the ſkilful and learned are to be preferred to the ignorant and illiterate. If the great buſineſs of our lives is to learn our duty to our Maker, and our avocations in life, and our want of education will not permit many of us either the time or the means of knowing the holy Scriptures, to whom can we ſo properly apply for inſtruction, as to gentlemen who have dedicated themſelves to the ſervice of their God, who are enabled, from their knowledge of the original and learned languages, and their acquaintance with their idioms, properties, and paraſes, to ſolve the difficulties which often occur in holy Writ? Can a teacher improve his hearers without learning? or can he convey unto them that knowledge of which he himſelf is not poſſeſſed? Can a man, ignorant and illiterate in every other kind of knowledge, be ſuppoſed to be wiſe and learned in the expoſition of the Scriptures? Can a man preach ſound doctrine without ever having ſtudied divinity, or without any education or ſtudy at all? Can a man write or ſpeak with any elegance or propriety, without the leaſt knowledge of grammar, rhetoric, or logic? And ſhall we truſt our precious and immortal ſouls to a man, whoſe ignorance renders him improper to be entruſted with any of our temporal concerns?

I do not admit the claim of the methodiſts, and other enthuſiaſts to the *call of the ſpirit*; I believe not in their boaſted impulſe and intercourſe with the Spirit of God, and am inclined to think the operations of the ſpirit, which they pretend to, are merely viſionary and chimerical. I believe in the inſpiration of the apoſtles, and can readily perceive from thence a ſtrong evidence of their miſſion, and of the truth of the doctrine they preached; nay, without the immediate and divine aſſiſtance (ſeveral of them being very illiterate) they could never have taught and explained the precepts of their maſter. Thoſe holy perſons were, agreeable to the promiſe of our Saviour, not only endowed with the gift of all languages, but were enabled to work miracles in confirmation of the doctrine they preached. Theſe modern viſionariſts pretend not to the power of working miracles, in that they might be detected and expoſed; but in their claim to the ſpirit of truth, they eſcape all conviction, becauſe, when called on for their proof, they can only allege that they *feel it in their ſouls*, which no one can deny, though few will believe.—Many of theſe wild, enthuſiaſtic, itinerant preachers, are certainly called and moved, and actuated, by ſome other ſpirit than that of God, becauſe the doctrines they broach, and deliver as the only means of ſalvation, are directly contrary to the word of God, and not only ſupremely ſtupid, but approach to blaſphemy.

All Chriſtians muſt agree, that we ought to ſerve and worſhip our God, and can only expect his mercy and protection through our bleſſed Saviour, though they differ as to the mode or manner, owing in great meaſure to the prejudice of education, the influence of their parents, tutors, or ſpiritual guides, or the different degrees of their intellectual faculties.

From an opinion that the PUBLIC worſhip of God will tend to excite a ſpirit of religion and devotion among our people, and that the reading of the Bible, in our places of public worſhip, will greatly tend to inform the ignorant and unlearned in their duty to their maker, their neighbours, and their country, and ſatisfied that able, learned, and virtuous miniſters of the Goſpel are neceſſary to exhort men to their duty, to explain the Scriptures, and to confute the adverſaries of truth, I now venture to addreſs you, to entreat you ſeriouſly to conſider, whether it is not your duty to make an offering of part of your property for the maintenance of the Chriſtian clergy of all denominations, and that your gift ſhould be permanent, liberal and generous.

If the ſalaries to the clergy be not permanent and liberal, we can never expect to have a ſucceſſion of men in holy orders endued with a competent degree of learning and knowledge, and without ſuch qualification they can be of no ſervice to us, neither can they promote the cauſe of virtue and the religion of Chriſt. Few men will put themſelves to the expence of giving a liberal and learned education to their children, and direct their ſtudies for the pulpit, unleſs a proviſion be ſettled by law, adequate to their maintenance, their ſtation in life, and the dignity of their office. It ſeems to me but reaſonable, that thoſe who embrace a profeſſion the moſt honourable and ſacred, and which prevents their purſuing any profitable art, ſcience, or labour, ſhould be maintained by thoſe for whoſe good they thus abſtract themſelves from the world, and deprive themſelves of the means of acquiring riches. Without fixed and ſtated ſalaries, we can never expect a learned and regular clergy. "Whoſe lips ſhall preſerve knowledge, and at whoſe mouths we ſhall ſeek the law."

From the above obſervations I ſhall preſume to infer, that our duty to our religion, as Chriſtians, and the ſoundeſt policy, as ſtateſmen, demand that our legiſlature ſhould protect, cheriſh and ſupport the Chriſtian religion, and that the beſt human means in our power will be to eſtabliſh permanent and liberal ſalaries on its teachers and miniſters. I cannot omit to mention, that the univerſal uſage and cuſtom over all Chriſtendom, proves the ſentiments of the beſt and wiſeſt men in all ages, to accord in the propriety and neceſſity of ſupporting the miniſters of the Goſpel.

To what has been urged, permit me to offer an authority, which ought to be concluſive with all Chriſtians, I mean the pure word of God, and the unerring oracles of truth. Search the holy Records and there you will find that, under the Moſaic inſtitution, the prieſts, who were anointed and conſecrated to the ſervice of God, and appointed to teach his ſtatutes, were by his *expreſs command* entitled, for their ſubſiſtance and ſupport, to a part of the five ſacrifices or offerings, preſcribed to the people of *Iſrael* (b). The ambaſſadors of Chriſt perform the ſame offices to Chriſtians, except the ceremonials of the law, as the Jewiſh prieſts to the people of that nation; by parity of reaſon, then, they are equally entitled to a maintenance from their hearers. In the holy Goſpel you will find, that our bleſſed Lord and Saviour, when he ſent his apoſtles to preach his doctrine, declared, that "The workman was worthy of his meat (c); and you may read that the apoſtle Paul, having directed the Chriſtians of Corinth and thoſe parts to contribute to the relief of the churches of Jeruſalem and Judea (d), who were in great want, by reaſon of a dearth and perſecution, declared, that they were *debtors*, and that it was their *duty* alſo to miniſter unto them in *carnal* things, becauſe they were made partakers of their *ſpiritual* things; i. e. that they were in duty bound, by the great benefit received from the preaching of the Goſpel, to recompence them in ſome ſort, by ſupplying them with needful ſuſtenance for the body (e). And the ſame apoſtle thus expreſſes himſelf, "Let him that is taught in the word *communicate* unto him that teacheth, in all good things (f);" and is very explicit in his Epiſtle to the Corinthians on this head: After declaring that he was not obliged to beſtow his labour in the Goſpel, without a maintenance for himſelf and family, he enters into an argument to prove the juſtice of ſuch claim by all the apoſtles. "Who, ſays he, goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges? Who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? Or who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk of the flock?" And then enquires, whether he has only human authority and reaſon for this opinion, or whether he is not warranted in it by the law of God? "Say I theſe things *as a man?* Or ſaith not the *law* the ſame alſo?"—He then urges that the prieſts and Levites were maintained by the offerings, tythes, &c. and aſks, if it was reaſonable that they and others, their ordinary paſtors, ſhould be thus entitled, are not the apoſtles entitled in preference to them? And concludes, that as God had taken care of the ſupport of his miniſters and ſervants, under the old law, by expreſsly aſſigning them part of the offerings to himſelf, "*So* hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the Goſpel ſhould *live* of the Goſpel;" that is, according to the equity of the old law, Chriſt in like manner hath ordained, that his apoſtles, who rendered greater benefits to mankind than the prieſts and Levites, ſhould be rewarded for their ſervice with a maintenance, by their hearers and diſciples (g).

I ſhall not take upon me to point out the manner of providing for the clergy, but doubt not the wiſdom of the legiſlature will eaſily preſcribe the mode, if agreeable to the ſenſe of their conſtituents. I ſhall only remark to you, that no people were ever in a more critical or dangerous ſituation: Your civil and religious liberties depend on the event of war; ought you not then to remember, that the battle is not to the ſtrong? Ought you not to conſider, that the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe, the Arbiter of Nations, without whoſe permiſſion not a hair of your heads, or a ſparrow, can fall to the ground, will not remain neuter, and an unconcerned ſpectator of one of the greateſt revolutions which hiſtory can produce, and that, after exerting all human means in your defence, on him alone you muſt rely for ſucceſs? Will you be more likely to obtain his favour and aſſiſtance by continuing in your preſent immoral and irreligious practices, or by cheriſhing, ſupporting, and practicing his holy religion, and the precepts of his divine law?

MEANWELL.

(a) 4 *Black.* 43.

(b) *Exod. c.* 28 *and* 29. *Numb. c.* 8, *v.* 6. *Exod. c.* 29. *v.* 1 *and* 10. *c.* 6, *v.* 16, 17, 26, *and* 29. *c.* 7, *v.* 6 *to* 36. *Numb. c.* 18, *v.* 8 *to* 14, *v.* 28 *to* 31, *and v.* 24.
(c) *Matthew, c.* 10, *v.* 10. *Luke, c.* 10. *v.* 7 *and* 8.
(d) 1 *Cor. c.* 16, *v.* 1,
(e) *Rom. c.* 15, *v.* 27.
(f) *Gal. c.* 6, *v.* 6.
(g) 1 *Cor. c.* 9, *v.* 7, *to v.* 14.

MADRID, *Feb.* 10.

Our warlike preparations, both by ſea and land, go on with the ſame activity as before. The troops on the frontiers of this kingdom are daily reinforcing, and orders have been ſent to Carthagena to arm with all poſſible expedition, one ſhip of 80 guns, and two of 70, four regiments will embark on board theſe to go to our ſettlements in America, where the public tranquillity ſeems to be in ſome danger of being diſturbed by the people of the cantons, particularly ſince they have been armed and put on a military footing. Beſides the troops now on foot, and the embodied militia, a general militia is going to be raiſed, in *this* capital; and that they may not want men, orders are given to inliſt all they can get, even if they are 5 inches ſhorter than the uſual height.

Feb. 11. Throughout the whole kingdom ſuch amazing warlike preparations are making, that every one thinks we muſt be at the eve of a war.

PARIS, *March* 3. They ſtill continue with the utmoſt diligence in all our ports putting the marine on a reſpectable footing. At Toulon there are 8 men of war ready to ſail. And they write from *Breſt*, that the ſhip St. Louis, of 100 guns, and the St. Eſprit and les Eſtates de Brelange of 84 guns, have joined the ſquadron under Mr. Duchafault, and that three more ſhips are fitting out for the ſame purpoſe; ſo that the ſquadron will be compoſed of nineteen ſhips of the firſt rate, who are to take on board ſix months proviſion. We are aſſured, that towards next ſpring there will be at Breſt, Rochfort, and Toulon, 60 ſhips and

frigates all armed and ready to fail on the shortest notice.

March 5. Altho' it is known that before the end of next April we shall have 50 ships of the line ready to fail; yet it is hoped the king will not give up his design of keeping peace. It is said that the Count d'Artois is to make a tour to England soon.

LONDON, *February* 14.

The Asia capt. Vandeput, is arrived off Plymouth, and gen. Clinton came passenger in her.

A letter from capt. Flyn of the Sovereign, dated at Rhode-Island the 4th ult. says that the King Fisher sloop had arrived there two days before from New-York, by which they were informed that our army were within a day's march of Philadelphia; that 800 of the Hessians had been taken prisoners and rescued by a party of our soldiers, who, in return, took 7 or 800 of the rebels.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, March 10.

"This day, at eight minutes before one o'clock, was executed on the common, opposite Cock lane, for the setting fire to Portsmouth dock yard, John the painter, as he is called, on a gibbet near 60 feet high, which I believe is the highest ever erected in England; it was the mizen-mast of the Arethusa man of war."

The "*Fine Fellow*," as John the painter called Mr. Silas Deane, was one of the two deputies to the congress from Connecticut, in New-England; who was deputed by the congress to transact certain affairs for them at Paris.

March 13. Dr. Franklin (says a correspondent) is certainly set out, or on the point of setting out, upon a journey to Vienna.

However the people of France may be disposed, there is nothing more certain, than that the king continues immutable in his resolutions of peace, and has frequently spoke of American perfidy with evident marks of indignation.

Yesterday instructions were signed by his majesty, for gen. Sir Wm. Howe, in America, and sent off express to Portsmouth, where a ship is ready to sail with them the first fair wind.

Scarcely a sloop or frigate but what is under repair, is to be seen at either of the dock-yards, the American service having taken up the whole.

On the trial of John the painter, commissioner Gambier produced an exact translation of his passport, which was read in court, and is as follows: "To all governors and lieutenant-generals of our provinces and armies, governors particular, and commanders of our towns, places and troops, and to all other our officers judiciary, and subjects to whom it may or shall belong, Health.

"We will and command you, very expressly, to let pass safely and freely, Mr. James Aitken, going to England, without giving him, or suffering him to have any hindrance, but, on the contrary, every aid and assistance that he shall want, or have occasion for. This present passport to be valid for one month only, for such is our pleasure.

"Given at Fontainbleau, the 19th of Nov. 1776."

March 15. Yesterday a full board of admiralty was held, at which time 25 lieutenants upon half pay, were put into commission, and ordered immediately to their respective stations.

Extract of a letter from on board his majesty's ship Daphne, at New-York, Jan. 18.

"I have very little news about our army, as we can hardly believe any thing we hear, it being mostly contradicted, and told contrary ways; but for certain, gen. Washington summoned fort Constitution (about 14 miles from hence) with 700 men, to surrender to him yesterday, which was refused. A reinforcement was sent this morning, and they had smart work, but we have not heard who were the conquerors. The general opinion is, that the rebels will give us more trouble than was expected; that the Hessians are not to be depended upon; that they will not fight, &c."

March 18. A draught of 20 men is ordered to be made from every regiment in Ireland, to reinforce the regiments in America, which are to be replaced by recruits to be raised immediately for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, March 17.

"Saturday arrived at St. Helens, his majesty's ships Courageux and Royal Oak, capt. Faulkner. Capt. Faulkner, is said to have dispatched his lieutenant to town, with an account that they saw 6 sail of French ships with an admiral, but what more respecting them, or whither they were bound, do not hear. The Royal Oak will this day or to-morrow proceed to sea.

March 20. Yesterday morning a large fleet of colliers arrived at their moorings in the river. As soon as the press-gangs had received information of the arrival of the above vessels; they went and swept away near 200 men, whom they put on board the tender at the Tower.

Last night a cabinet council was held at lord Mansfield's, at which all the great officers of the state were present, which sat near five hours, said to be on the subject of some advices received from Madrid.

This morning messengers were dispatched from the admiralty, to Portsmouth and Plymouth, to hasten the ships fitting for sea at those ports.

No battalion of the guards goes out this season to America; what possibly gave rise to the reports, was a draught from that corps, of about 200 men, to supply the vacancies in the battalion at New York.

The real name of John the painter, who was executed at Portsmouth on Monday last, was James Aitken, he was son of a tradesman formerly of Edinburgh.

It is said that general Howe's army in America, when joined by the troops from England, will consist of 35,000.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from general Sir William Howe, to lord George Germaine, dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1776.

ON the 25th instant, in the evening, a party of the enemy attacked an out-guard from the post of Trenton, where col. Rall commanded with three battalions of Hessians, 30 chasseurs, and 20 light dragoons, having with them 6 field-pieces; which party was beaten back. On the succeeding morning, at 6 o'clock, the rebels appeared in force with cannon, evidently intending to attack the post. Col. Rall having received intelligence of their design, had the troops under arms, and detached his own regiment to support an advanced picket. This picket being forced, and falling back upon the regiment, threw it into some disorder, which occasioned them to retire upon the other battalions; no advantage being taken of this, they recovered themselves, and the whole formed in front of the village.

The rebels, without advancing, cannonaded them in this situation, and col. Rall moved forward to attack them with the regiments of Lossberg and Rall; in which attack col. Rall was wounded, and the regiments were made prisoners. The rebels then advanced to the regiment of Knyphausen, and also made that corps prisoners.

The rebels re-crossed the river Delaware immediately with the troops and cannon that they had taken. This misfortune seems to have proceeded from col. Rall's quitting his post, and advancing to the attack, instead of defending the village. Some few officers, and about 200 men of the brigade, with the chasseurs, and a party of dragoons, retreated to col. Donop's corps at Bordentown, 6 miles distant. Several officers were wounded, and about 40 men killed and wounded.

Extract of a letter from gen. Sir William Howe to lord George Germaine, dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1777.

In consequence of the advantage gained by the enemy at Trenton, on the 26th of last month, and the necessity of an alteration in the cantonments, lord Cornwallis deferring his going to England by this opportunity, went from hence to Jersey on the first inst. and reached Princeton that night, to which place gen. Grant had advanced, with a body of troops from Brunswick and Hillsborough, upon gaining intelligence that the enemy, on receiving reinforcements from Virginia, Maryland, and the militia of Pennsylvania, had repassed the Delaware into Jersey.

On the 2d, lord Cornwallis, having received accounts of the rebel army being posted at Trenton, advanced thither, leaving the 4th brigade, under the command of lieut. col. Mawhood at Princeton, and the 2d brigade with brigadier-general Leslie at Maidenhead. On the approach of the British troops, the enemy's forward posts were driven back upon their army, which was formed in a strong position, behind a creek running through Trenton. During the night of the 2d, the enemy quitted this situation, and marching by Allen's-Town, and from thence to Princeton, fell in, on the morning of the 3d, with the 17th and 55th regiments, on their march to join brigadier-general Leslie at Maidenhead.

Lieutenant-colonel Mawhood, not being apprehensive of the enemy's strength, attacked and beat back the troops that first presented themselves to him, but finding them at length very superior to him in numbers, he pushed forward with the 17th regiment and joined brigadier-general Leslie. The 55th regiment retired by the way of Hillsborough, to Brunswick, and the enemy proceeded immediately to Princeton; the 40th regiment also retired to Brunswick.

The loss upon this occasion to his majesty's troops is 17 killed, and nearly 200 wounded and missing; capt. Leslie, of the 17th, is among the few killed, and for further particulars, I beg leave to refer your lordship to the enclosed return. Capt. Phillips, of the 35th grenadiers, returning from hence to join his company, was on this day beset, between Brunswick and Princeton, by some lurking villains, who murdered him in a most barbarous manner; which is a mode of war the enemy seem, from several late instances, to have adopted, with a degree of barbarity that savages could not exceed.

It has not yet come to my knowledge how much the enemy has suffered, but it is certain there were many killed and wounded, and among the former a general Mercer, from Virginia.

The bravery and conduct of lieutenant-colonel Mawhood, and the behaviour of the regiments under his command, particularly the 17th, are highly commended by lord Cornwallis. His lordship finding the enemy had made this movement, and having heard the fire occasioned by col. Mawhood's attack, returned immediately from Trenton; but the enemy being some hours march in front, and keeping this advantage by an immediate departure from Princeton, retreated by King's-Town, breaking down the bridge behind them, and crossed the Millstone river at a bridge under Rocky-hill, to throw themselves into a strong country.

Lord Cornwallis seeing it could not answer any purpose to continue his pursuit, returned with his whole force to Brunswick, and the troops upon the right being assembled at Elizabeth-Town, major general Vaughan has that command.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing, of the following corps of his majesty's forces in the Jerseys, Friday January 3. 1777.

17th regiment. 1 captain, 12 rank and file, killed; 2 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, missing.

40th regiment. 1 lieutenant wounded; 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 88 rank and file, missing.

55th regiment. 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 66 rank and file, missing.

Total, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 48 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 4 drummers, 187 rank and file, missing.

W. HOWE.

Hon. capt. Leslie, of the 17th regiment of foot, killed.

Capt. Phillips, of the 35th grenadiers, killed on his way to join the battalion.

N. B. Since the above return many of the men missing have joined their corps.

It appears by the muster-master general, Sir George Osborn's return of the Hessian troops, after the affair of the 26th of December, at Trenton, that the prisoners and missing amounted to about 700.

CHARLESTOWN, *(S.C.) May* 22.

Accounts are received from the West-Indies, that some time last month a small American privateer, commanded by a capt. Forbes, having been beat off by a large Guineaman, the captain removed his guns and his crew on board a French schooner, and in her renewed the attack, and would in all appearance have succeeded, had not a British man of war fell in with him. There being no possibility of escaping, the lieutenant of the privateer, a Frenchman, fired a fuse into the magazine, whereby the vessel was blown up, and all the crew, excepting capt. Forbes and eleven sailors (who were taking up by the man of war's boat) perished.

On Sunday the Rutledge privateer of this port, commanded by capt. Jacob Minegan, returned from a cruize, in which she took, in sight of Carlisle bay, on the 4th of March, the brigt. Endeavour, Thomas Dwyer, master, from Africa, bound to Barbados; on the 2d of April, near Dominica, the brigt. Diana, Heylin Mayberry, master, from Cork, bound for Dominica, laden with provisions, both carried into Martinico; on the 30th of April, close to Samberaro, an uncommissioned cruizer of Antigua, a schooner, of 6 swivel guns, called the Royal George, and commanded by Matthew Moffat; she was in company with another Antigua cruizer, a sloop of 8 guns, commanded by one Grant, which got away; and on the 3d instant, the sloop Nancy, George Baker Gibbs, master, from Pensacola, bound for Jamaica, laden with lumber.

On Tuesday last week, capt. Millegan fell in with the Greyhound British frigate, which, from the coast she came, and steered, he imagines had been at St. Augustine, and might be going to New-York; he fired three shot at her, and was so near as to read the name in her stern; she was disguised like a merchantman, but did not offer to chase the privateer.

Extract of a letter from Dewit's Corner, on the upper frontiers, May 15.

"The commissioners appointed by the states of South-Carolina and Georgia to treat with the Cherokees are here; there are 600 Indians come in, and more daily coming in, so that it is expected the talk will soon come on. The Indians are in great want of provisions, and I believe are heartily sorry for their rashness."

FISH-KILL, *June* 5.

Extract of a letter from Middle-Brook, dated June 1.

"On Monday last, a party of our men fell in with a considerable body of the enemy, when a pretty smart engagement ensued, which ended much to our satisfaction. We killed one lieutenant colonel, three light-horsemen, four highlanders, and wounded (it is said) a great many. Our loss was only two men slightly wounded. Since that, they have been pretty quiet, not being able to pay so dear for so little travelling."

Capt. David Hawley, of Stratford, has taken four small vessels, in the Sound, one loaded with provisions going to New-York; fourteen tories were taken on board, among whom was a certain capt. Rice of New-Haven, now in gaol in that town, the others are in safe custody.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Raritan, dated May 24, 1777.

"Dear brother, This comes with my love to you and all the family, hoping it will find you all in good health. As to myself, I have been in a poor state of health most part of the winter; first with grief, then lame, and these ten or twelve days past have had a bad cold, which has thrown me into my bed, but am better, blessed be the lord. My wife has been sick all winter, and is poorly yet, occasioned by an affright when the Hessians came on the first of December last. General Washington's cannon sent two balls through my house, which struck her into a panick, and I believe it will carry her to the grave, with the continual insults she daily meets with from one and another.

"I suppose you would gladly hear how we have fared the winter past with the regular soldiers; which, in a word, is beyond my tongue or pen to express. I could not have thought there was such a set of blackguards in the world. I have said, and have no reason to recal it, "That if the Devil had a permission to send the worst crew from Tophet, these people, if they may be allowed the title, would outdo them in swearing, lying, stealing and blackguarding." The last thing when they go to bed, and the first in the morning, is to remind God to damn their eyes, tongues, liver, pluck, heart and soul, and this they do more than a thousand times a day; they have stole the chief of my loose estate, all my meat and flour, hay, horses, a hundred and more bushels of wheat, two hogsheads of lamp-black, beds and bedding.

"I bought sixty or seventy sheepskins of the regular butchers that they had stole in the neighbourhood; they afterwards stole twenty-two of them from me. I am not alone; all my neighbourhood, that had any thing to lose, fared the same fate. You would hardly know the landing. Not a pannel of fence left standing in a mile, all the wheat fields open, some houses burnt down, some pulled down and burnt. They came into my room in the middle of the day, and stole my watch. We have nothing comfortable to eat or drink, every thing dear; veal one shilling, York butter four shillings, sugar ten-pence, and cheese one shilling and three-pence per pound; rum eight shillings per gallon.

"They burnt all my garden fence, but this spring I made a slight one of sod. Some sallad seed, which my wife found, she sowed, and was to have half the sallad. She accidentally went with a pint cup, this week, to pick some, but a serjeant, or a devil, damned her, ordered her away, kicked over the cup and broke it. If such people are to rule and reign on earth, then the Devil must be stiled God of this world; I wish I lived in a cave on bread and water, rather than live as I do."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at camp, dated June 7.

"We have it from New-York by good authority, that the following mode is adopted for raising and supporting the new levies recruited there, viz. Two subscriptions are set on foot, one for five and the other for ten pounds, and the inhabitants sign either, according to their circumstances in life. Those who are not willing to subscribe (of which there is a great majority) are compelled to it; notwithstanding which, I have no doubt but their public prints will exhibit to the world the great zeal and loyalty of his majesty's well affected subjects of that city, so strongly manifested by voluntary subscriptions in support of the righteous cause he is engaged in.

"It is imagined the next step taken will be to embody them for the defence of the city; as in case of any expedition, they cannot spare their regular troops for that purpose. Their matters render the inhabitants exceedingly unhappy; and, I think, must in a very

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colours the treatment which might be expected by the people at large, when their beſt friends experience ſuch tokens of lenity and indulgence."

By letters from the ſouthward we learn, that colonel Gilbert has marched at the head of a ſmall brigade againſt the enemy in Eaſt-Florida; and that, from the well known abilities of this gentleman, great expectations are formed. The reduction of St. Auguſtine ſeems to be very properly conſidered by the ſouthern ſtates as an object of great importance. At preſent it is the enemy's key to the Indians. It would be an excellent one, in the hands of the continent, to the Spaniſh ſettlements.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of eminence and character in the Weſt-Indies.

"—— I have herewith the honour to encloſe you a copy of a memorial preſented by Sir Joſeph Yorke, the Engliſh ambaſſador at the Hague, to their High Mightineſſes the States General—and their anſwer thereto.

MEMORIAL preſented by Sir Joſeph Yorke to the States-General the 21ſt of February, 1777.

High and mighty lords,

SINCE the commencement of the unnatural rebellion which hath appeared in the Engliſh colonies of North-America againſt the legal conſtitution of the mother country, the ſubſcriber, ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the king of Great-Britain, hath had frequent occaſions of addreſſing your high mightineſſes in the name of the king his maſter, to engage you, by all the motives of national intereſt, of friendſhip, and even regard to treaties, to put a ſtop to the clandeſtine commerce which is carried on betwixt your ſubjects and the rebels.

If the meaſures which your high mightineſſes had thought proper to take, had been as efficacious as your aſſurances were friendly, the ſubſcriber would not have found himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of laying before your high mightineſſes facts of a moſt ſerious and alarming nature.

The king, high and mighty lords, has hitherto ſupported with a ſingular degree of patience, the reprehenſible conduct of your ſubjects in regard to their intereſted commerce at St. Euſtatia, and through that iſland with America. His majeſty always flattered himſelf that in giving time to your high mightineſſes to conſider and examine the unjuſtifiable conduct of your ſubjects, you would have taken the neceſſary meaſures to correct ſuch abuſes, would have retained your ſubjects in proper bounds, and would have taught them to pay a proper reſpect to the friendſhip of Great-Britain.

The complaints which I have now to lay before you are founded upon authentic documents annexed to this memorial, when your high mightineſſes, with no leſs aſtoniſhment than indignation, will ſee, that after having permitted an illicit commerce with the American rebels at St. Euſtatia, your new governor, the Sieur de Graaf, has dared to be ſo unmindful of his duty as to connive at the arming of American veſſels, and has permitted the capture of an Engliſh veſſel by an American pirate, under the very cannon of his forts, and as an additional inſult to the Engliſh nation, and to all the other powers of Europe, hath from his principal fort returned a ſalute to the rebel colours.

To all the friendly repreſentations made by our governor of the neighbouring iſland of St. Kitts, upon theſe notorious facts, the Sieur de Graaf has anſwered in the moſt vague and unſatisfactory manner, and hath refuſed to enter into any explanation whatever with a member of the king's council, diſpatched for that purpoſe by our ſaid governor.

After having laid the annexed pieces before you, I have nothing farther to add than that the king, who hath read them with no leſs ſurpriſe than indignation, hath given me poſitive orders to demand of your high mightineſſes a formal diſavowal of the ſalute returned to the rebel colours by the fort Orange, at St. Euſtatia, and the diſmiſſion and immediate recall of governor Graaf, and likewiſe to declare on his part, that until this ſatisfaction is given (and he will not regard ſimple aſſurances or promiſes) he ſhall not wait a moment in adopting ſuch meaſures as may beſt conduce to the intereſt and dignity of his crown.

Hague, the 21ſt of February, 1777.

The anſwer of their high mightineſſes was, "*That they had no account to render to him of their conduct.*" And after mature deliberation, they reſolved to demand ſatisfaction for the affront offered them by the memorial, and in the mean while ordered twelve ſail of the line to be got in readineſs.

*** The liberal proviſion made by congreſs in the new medical arrangement, joined with a humane deſire to prevent the repetition of the diſtreſſes which afflicted the brave American ſoldiers the laſt campaign, have drawn men of the firſt abilities into the field, to watch over the health and preſerve the lives of the ſoldiers, many of them from very extenſive and profitable practice, and every ſpecies of domeſtic happineſs. Dr. William Brown of Virginia, Dr. James Craik of Maryland, and Dr. Thomas Bond, jun. of Philadelphia, are appointed aſſiſtant director generals. Dr. Walter Jones of Virginia, and Dr. Benjamin Ruſh of Philadelphia, phyſicians and ſurgeon generals of the hoſpitals of the middle department. Under theſe none but gentlemen of the beſt education, and well qualified, are employed as feeble phyſicians, ſurgeons, &c. The eaſtern and ſouthern departments are filled with gentlemen of the firſt characters in thoſe countries; and the public may depend on it, that the greateſt exertions of ſkill and induſtry ſhall be conſtantly made, and no coſt ſpared, to make the ſick and wounded ſoldiery comfortable and happy. As a conſequence of the above liberal arrangement of the honourable congreſs, we do, with great pleaſure, and equal truth, aſſure the public, notwithſtanding the many falſe and wicked reports propagated by the enemies of American liberty, and often calculated to retard the recruiting ſervice) that the *military hoſpitals* of the United States are in excellent order, and that the *army* enjoy a degree of health ſeldom to be ſeen or read of.

JOHN GRIFFEN, jun. director general of the American hoſpitals.

JOHN COCHRAN, phyſician and ſurgeon general of the army in the middle department.

Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, June 4, 1777.

It is requeſted that the above may be publiſhed in all the newſpapers on the continent.

It is reported, and *believed*, that ammunition and cloathing are depoſited, by order of *a certain European court*, at New-Orleans and the Havannah, with directions to *lend* them to ſuch American veſſels as may call for them.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June 6.*

Since our laſt a continental brig loaded with tobacco, bound to Old France, was taken at the capes, by a man of war, who put on board a midſhipman and eight ſeamen. She was afterwards drove aſhore to the ſouthward of Cape Henry, and the hands belonging to the man of war were made priſoners, and brought to this town. The veſſel and cargo will be ſaved. There are two other veſſels aſhore, one of them a Spaniſh armed brig, the other a ſmall ſloop, inward bound, with ſalt.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 19.

The general aſſembly was to have met here, in purſuance of his excellency the governor's proclamation, on Wedneſday the 11th inſtant, but members ſufficient to compoſe a houſe of delegates not appearing till Monday laſt, they did not meet till that day.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, June 4, 1777.

IT being repreſented, that many of the ſoldiers, who were enliſted in the Maryland battalion, have not joined the firſt regiment; and others, who were enliſted in the independent companies, have not joined the ſecond regiment; but that many of them are ſecreted and entertained by their acquaintances; It is therefore ordered, that they immediately join ſome party of the firſt and ſecond regiments reſpectively: And the juſtices of the peace and other civil officers, and all other perſons, are requeſted to be vigilant in enforcing the act of aſſembly lately paſſed to prevent deſertion.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

In CONGRESS.

Reſolved, Baltimore, *Feb.* 26, 1777.

THAT an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum be allowed on all ſums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed on loan-office certificates, although ſuch certificates mention only an intereſt of four per centum per annum.

Extract from the minute,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecr.

Annapolis, *April* 16, 1777.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. commiſſioner of the continental loan office for this State, attends at the treaſurer's office, Annapolis, for the purpoſe of borrowing money agreeable to the above reſolve.

Annapolis, June 4, 1777.

THE Printer of this GAZETTE is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of informing his Cuſtomers, that the extraordinary advance in the price of paper, and every other material for the printing buſineſs, obliges him to raiſe his price to fifteen ſhillings per annum, which he intends to charge from the beginning of February laſt.—Thoſe who diſapprove of this meaſure, are requeſted to give him immediate notice thereof, to ſettle and pay off their reſpective accounts to the preſent time, at the old price, and have their names ſtruck out.—Such as do not give him this notice, he ſhall conclude agree to the advanced price, and their papers will be continued and ſent accordingly.

Perſons ſubſcribing for this paper from the above date to be charged fifteen ſhillings the year, and to pay ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence at the time of entering.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

THE COMMITTEE of AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS of JUSTICE, will ſit to do buſineſs in the committee-room, every day, from the hours of nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

JOHN CALLAHAN, clerk.

Annapolis, June 10, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A BRICK and two framed HOUSES—as they now are in Bloomſbury-ſquare, to which there are two lots of ground under leaſe for ninety-nine years, four of which are expired; late the eſtate of William Buckland, deceaſed. For terms of ſale, apply to Mr. Lancelot Jacques, in Annapolis, or the ſubſcribers,

DENTON JACQUES,
4w JOHN RANDALL.

June 11, 1777.

LAND to be SOLD.

ABOUT 3000 acres, being part of a tract called the Reſurvey on the mountain of Wales, 600 of which lie adjoining to Great Conococheague, on which there are two ſmall improvements; the other part lies on Little Conococheague, on which there is a ſmall farm of about fifty acres cleared, fifteen of it in good meadow. The ſoil exceeding good, and well adapted for ſmall grain, and a very fine range for ſtock.—For title and terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living at Fort-Frederick Furnace.

DENTON JACQUES.

I want to hire a few negroes, to cut cord wood at the above furnace, for which good wages will be given. 3w

June 17, 1777.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on Thurſday the 3d day of July next, at Mr. Thomas Spurrier's plantation, on the head of Severn,

SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, and HOUSHOLD FURNITURE.

ws REBECCA BROWN.

June 18, 1777.

For SALE,

SEVERAL very valuable HORSES and MARES, three and four years old this ſpring—among them ſome of the blood.—They may be ſeen at Mr. Denton Hammond's plantation, on the north ſide of Severn river, near the ferry.

ws REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1777.

To be LET, and may be poſſeſſed immediately,

THE HOUSE lately belonging to the Rev. Mr. Neil, and where Neal Bordley, Eſq. laſt lived, with a garden and ſeveral acres of fine graſs grounds adjoining; a very convenient brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above, and pantry; a coach-houſe, two ſtables, and a fowl-houſe. The whole in ſuch order as to make it a very agreeable place of retreat for a genteel family. The farm belonging to the houſe may be rented with it for the next year, to commence from the firſt day of January. The ſituation is uncommonly pleaſant, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Good oyſters to be got not far off; and fiſhing by the ſeine, weir and angle, and fowling, both at the door.

For the terms apply to EDWARD TILGHMAN, living about ſeven miles below Queen's Town, and contiguous to the premiſes.—There is a fine apple-orchard. 6w

ENTERTAINMENT for MAN and HORSE, at LOWER MARLBOROUGH, by

NANCY YOUNG.

June 12, 1777.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt Monday morning, from Bush-Creek Forge, near Frederick-Town, two NEGRO men, viz.

TOM, a country born fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin faced, formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Johnſon, late of Leonard's-Creek, in Calvert county; had on and with him two felt hats, country linen ſhirt and trowſers, a blue jacket without ſleeves, figured with white.

MILBEY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, not very black, was lately purchaſed of Mr. Samuel Wilkins, of Princeſs-Anne, in Somerſet county; had on a country linen ſhirt, old country cloth breeches, ſhoes lately ſoaled.

They were both ſeen at Mansfield's, on their way, as ſuppoſed, to Annapolis or Calvert county, though they may probably ſeparate, and each make for the place he came from.

Five pounds for taking up and ſecuring them, or fifty ſhillings for either.

ROGER JOHNSON.

STOLEN or ſtrayed, ſome time before Chriſtmas laſt, from Dr. Alexander Hamil. Smith's lot, in Frederick-Town, a dark bay HORSE, near fourteen hands high, paces and trots, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder SB, the brand on his buttock not very perceivable, ſome part of one of his hind hoofs white. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to Dr. Alexander Hamil. Smith, in Frederick-Town, ſhall receive ſix dollars reward, and if brought home to the ſubſcriber, living near Herring-Bay, eight dollars.

w6 SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

THERE is at the plantation of Daniel Biſer, living near Middle-Town, Frederick county, taken up as a ſtray, a black MARE, about ſeven years old, and about twelve hands high, has a white ſtar on her forehead, white ſaddle ſpots, no brand, a piece out of her left ear. The owner may have her again on proving his property, and paying charges.

On Monday the 21ſt of July will be expoſed to SALE by auction, at the LODGE near the FERRY-HOUSE, oppoſite Alexandria,

THE valuable and well choſen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete ſet of the Greek and Latin Claſſics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other ſchool-books, entertaining Miſcellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the Engliſh and French poets, the moſt approved writers on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, Hiſtory, Geography, Mathematics, Philoſophy natural and moral, Law, Phyſic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be diſpoſed of by wholeſale, before the day appointed, the public ſhall have timely notice.

At the ſaid time and place will be ſold a quantity of houſhold furniture, ſuch as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by

OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

To be SOLD,

A PHAETON, with HARNESS for a pair of HORSES. Enquire of the Printer.

June 10, 1777.

To be LET, and entered upon in December next.

A LARGE PLANTATION near the city of Annapolis, lying upon navigable water; Containing about one thouſand acres of land, chiefly cleared, and encloſed, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and other convenient out-houſes, with a ſtable, good barn, and a ſtill-houſe, with two ſtills and a large copper, and plenty of good water and conveniences for malting, brewing, and ſtoring of grain; good paſturage and meadows; an apple and peach orchard. Leave will be given to any perſon that rents the ſaid plantation to ſow any quantity of grain at a ſeaſonable time. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis. w3 NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſen.

For SALE,

TWO NEGROES, one a woman about 35 or 36 years of age, who underſtands ſpinning and knitting exceeding well, and all houſework; the other a lad about 18 years of age, an honeſt ſober fellow, uſed to plantation work; four very good cows and calves. The terms may be known, by applying to

w6 JOSEPH WILKINS,
near Elk-Ridge church.

WANTED on HIRE,

A SINGLE WOMAN, who can be well recommended, and is fond of children, to take care of a ſmall family in the city of Annapolis: High wages will be given. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. 3w

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, a certain ANDREW WILLIAMS, a private in capt. William Campbell's company of matroſſes: He was born in Amſterdam, is about 28 years of age, about five feet ſix inches high, has ſhort light coloured hair, fair complexion, full faced, a long ſcar on the little finger of his left hand; he obtained a furlough the 29th of May laſt, and was ſeen in Baltimore a few days afterwards. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Capt.

May 5, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the ſubſcriber's MILL is compleatly finiſhed, and now at work, where he ſells NAIL RODS of all ſorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickneſs, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

TICKETS
IN THE
AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY
TO BE SOLD BY
WALLACE AND DAVIDSON
IN
ANNAPOLIS.

Mount-Airy, April 29, 1777.

RAN away, the 19th of April, from the ſubſcriber, living at Mount Airy, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, HUGH MORRIS, a convict, a tailor by trade, has better than four years to ſerve; he is about five feet ten inches high, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair which he ties behind; he has formerly been a ſoldier, and is much given to drink; he carried away with him a brown kerſey frock coat, about half worn, an old brown ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat, the hind part plaid, light brown fill'd country cloth breeches, yarn ſtockings, and country made ſhoes, he has ſeveral other cloaths with him; he likewiſe took with him his bedding, conſiſting of an olnabrig bed, a large rug, and a match-coat blanket: It is ſuppoſed that he has got a forged paſs with him. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, with his cloaths and bedding, if taken above twenty miles from home, ſhall have five pounds, beſides what the law allows, with travelling charges; if a ſhorter diſtance, three pounds, with the ſame allowance, paid by

BENEDICT CALVERT.

SWEEPER

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North ſide of Severn river, (ſeven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a compleat horſe; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, ſon of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, ſon of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Taſker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good graſs for mares at 2/6 per week; the money to be paid for the uſe of the horſe at the time of covering. No mares loſt out of the paſture will be accounted for. tf

Annapolis, April 26, 1777.

PURSUANT to a reſolve of the General Aſſembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tueſday and Wedneſday of every week (and oftner if required) at the houſe where the aſſembly is uſually held, to audit and paſs all accounts due from or to the ſtate of Maryland: And all perſons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requeſted to tranſmit their reſpective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treaſurers, under the old government, are alſo requeſted to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands reſpectively, if any: And all committees of obſervation, and collectors of fines, are alſo requeſted to render an account of all monies by them reſpectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN,
J. JOHNSON.

A clerk to the board is wanted. Any perſon, well qualified to act, may receive a ſalary of 125l. per ann.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 12, 1777.

RAN away in July laſt, from Mrs. Aletha Parker, near Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county, a NEGRO man, named NACE, of a yellow complexion, thirty-five years of age, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a thick well-made fellow, very artful and cunning, and it is very likely he is harbouring near Benedict, in Charles county, or in the lower parts of Calvert county, about St. Leonard's creek, as he has ſeveral acquaintances at both places. Whoever ſecures the above fellow in any gaol in this ſtate, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have eight dollars, including what the law allows; and if brought to me at the Baltimore-Furnace, near Baltimore-Town, ſhall receive the above reward of twenty dollars from

w6 WALTER SMITH PARKER.

TO COVER,
MARIUS,

STANDING at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, at four guineas a mare for the ſeaſon, and a dollar currency to the groom. Send no mares unleſs the money be ſent with them. There is good paſturage and good fences. Mr. Carroll will not be anſwerable ſhould any mares chance to ſtray away.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the following priſoners, who made their eſcape laſt night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Joſiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they croſſed the river Patowmack, as ſeveral horſes are miſſing from Alexandria. The four firſt were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid priſoners, ſhall be paid the above rewards, or in proportion for either of them.

tf ABRAHAM BURFORD.

May 2, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-houſe with ſix rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a ſtable, a chair-houſe, a meat-houſe, and other convenient houſes, a good cellar the length of the houſe, a large garden and yard well paled in: It is pleaſantly ſituated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Naſjemoy warehouſes. There are about ſixty acres of land all in wood, which he will ſell to the perſon that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the ſubſcriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

tf ROBERT KNOX.

May 27, 1777.

IF THOMAS PINDLE, a native of Maryland, who left Annapolis about two years ago (and entered on board, as I was informed, either the Columbus or Alfred veſſels of war, at Philadelphia) be now living, and will apply to his brother-in law, Samuel Watſon, living near Annapolis, he will hear of ſomething to his advantage; and if he be dead, thanks will be returned to any one that will inform me of the ſame, under qualification.

6w SAMUEL WATSON.

THERE is at the plantation of Edmund Jennings, near Snowdens iron-works, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay gelding, appears to be of the Engliſh blood, about fourteen hands high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, ſhod all fours, his off hind foot is white, he appears to be about five or ſix years old. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Maryland, Patuxent-river, Green's-Mills,
May 29, 1777.

RAN away on the 26th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named SAMUEL LIAVES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, light brown hair cut ſhort, has very little if any beard, has loſt one of his fore-teeth, and is very crooked in one of his knees, and ſpeaks in the weſt country dialect: Had on and took with him, two jackets, one of them a blue fearnought, the other a white linſey, fore-parts, the hind-parts of a reddiſh colour, two country linen ſhirts, two pair of trouſers, country made, one pair of nailed ſhoes, about half worn, tied with ſtrings, and a Monmouth cap: He alſo took a ſmall iron-gray mare and ſaddle; the mare is branded on the near buttock with R G, and the tree of the ſaddle is broke acroſs the ſeat.—Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and mare and ſecures them, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, if ten miles from home, ſhall have four dollars, if twenty miles, eight dollars, and if a greater diſtance, the above reward, or half for either of them; and if brought home, reaſonable charges will be allowed and paid, by

w3 WILLIAM GREEN.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 22, 1777.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two ſervant men, viz.

JOHN SPENCER, a convict, for the term of ſeven years, four and a half of which he now has to ſerve: He was born in Scotland, and ſpeaks much in the dialect of that country; he is a houſe carpenter and joiner by trade, forty years of age, about five feet five inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with ſandy or reddiſh coloured hair and beard: Had on a ſtraw hat, lined with blue, a new coat, mixed with black and white, with ſide-pockets, and buttons covered with the ſame cloth, white jacket, nankeen breeches, and half worn ſhoes and ſtockings.

JOHN TUCKER, an indented ſervant for four years, near two of which he has to ſerve: He was born in England, is 50 years of age, about five feet one or two inches high, a weaver by trade, and has been accuſtomed to take care of a griſt mill; he is of a brown complexion, with black hair and beard: Had on an old hat, old ſhirt, a country milled white jacket, black and white cloth breeches, and half worn ſhoes and ſtockings. Spencer has ſome caſh with him; and as they are both ſly and artful rogues, it is likely they may change their names and dreſs, and probably forge paſſes.——Whoever will apprehend the above deſcribed ſervants, and ſecure them in any gaol in the United States of America, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward; or fifty dollars for Spencer, and thirty dollars for Tucker, and reaſonable travelling expences, if brought home, paid by

6w H. RIDGELY.

THE managers of the Lower Marlborough Academy LOTTERY have been obliged to poſtpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the ſmall-pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the ſchool. The drawing will begin as ſoon as attendance can be given with ſafety to ſuch as have not had that diſorder, of which the public ſhall have notice in this Gazette. There are ſome tickets yet in the hands of the managers for ſale.

WANTED,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a perſon may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this ſtate, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of ſound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the beſt price paid for ſhoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the firſt day of January laſt, and the preſent cruel and unjuſt war proſecuting by Great-Britain againſt the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the ſame; notice is hereby given, that by mutual conſent the ſaid PARTNERSHIP was diſſolved on that day accordingly. It is neceſſary, therefore, our affairs be ſettled; wherefore we earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

——— from ſuch conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet ſuch as have it not in their power immediately to ſettle their open accounts by payment, are, for the laſt time, deſired to ſettle the ſame by bonds.

That branch of the buſineſs in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his paſt conduct will, we hope, ſufficiently recommend him to their future favour, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to ſettle.

tf WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

TAKEN up ſome days paſt, oppoſite the ſeven Mounts, above the mouth of Magothy, a carved-work BOAT, about 12 feet keel, with ſome of her plank ſtarted: The owner, proving his property, may have her again, on paying the charges of this advertiſement, with ſome allowance to the negroes who took care of her.

JOHN TRIDGEL.

Kent county, on Delaware, June 2, 1777.

LAND to be SOLD.

FIFTEEN hundred acres, lying in the aforeſaid county, within thirteen miles of a landing on Delaware-Bay, and within eight miles of Choptank bridge, Caroline county, Maryland, from which place produce is eaſily conveyed to any part of Cheſapeak-Bay. There are at leaſt 80 acres of bottom branch, partly ditched, and capable of making excellent Timothy-graſs grounds of; there are 6 tenements made and is capable of two more; part of them are large clearings and new grounds. The upland is of a loamy ſoil, intermixed with pebble ſtones; it produces grain very kindly. The main road leading to the aforeſaid landing and bridge goes through the land. The whole is very level, and a fine out-range for all kinds of ſtock. The above will make three good ſettlements. Any perſon, or perſons, inclining to buy the whole, or greateſt part, may know the terms, by applying to Benſon Stainton, Eſq; Choptank-Bridge, Mr. Edward Dyear, near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, adjoining. Any currency will be received, provided it is a legal tender in the ſtate of Maryland.

w4 BENEDICT BRICE.

Kingſton (Jerſey) May 20, 1777.

ALL recruiting officers of the firſt Maryland regiment are ordered not to inliſt any convict or indented SERVANT, who is a foreigner (unleſs they are married to a native of this country) as none ſuch will be received after the publication hereof.

3w J. H. STONE, Col. of the 1ſt Maryland regiment.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, May 26, 1777.

To be SOLD to the beſt advantage, on the 2d Tueſday in July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of capt. JOHN BOND, deceaſed, on the premiſes,

ABOUT three hundred acres of level, valuable LAND, well timbered, with about one half of it cleared, and under a good fence; ſituated within a quarter of a mile of three creeks, famous for fiſh and oyſters, and within two miles of Wiccomico river, and about the ſame diſtance from Patowmack river; it is adapted for farmer or planter; near one hundred acres may be laid down this fall in grain: There is on the ſaid land a dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on the lower floor, and ſundry other out-houſes.—Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may view the premiſes, by applying to capt. Gerard Bond, who lives adjoining to the ſaid land, and will ſhew the ſame. Any currency will be taken in payment.

4w THOMAS BOND, Executor.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777.

BROKE GAOL laſt night, the following priſoners, viz.

THOMAS BYRNE, committed on ſuſpicion of felony, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long viſaged, black ſhort hair: Had on, when he made his eſcape, a felt hat, red ſilk handkerchief ſpotted with white, an old blue coat with ſhirt ſkirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked M country made ſhoes, with a remarkable ſmall pair of braſs buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under ſentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and ſixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead reſembling like a wen: Had on, when he made his eſcape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of ſecurity for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, has ſhort light coloured hair, is of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips. He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abuſive.—Any perſon who apprehends any of the above perſons, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Alſo committed to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joſeph Williams, and ſays he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His maſter is hereby requeſted to take him away and pay charges.

tf THOMAS DEALE, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.